Secretary Herbert's Report on the Great Armor Plate Swindle.

DONE UNDER COVER OF NIGHT

How the Naval Inspectors Were Hoodwinked by Employes of the Carnegie Plant-The Company Has Made Good the Loss-Paid Informers' Testimony.

Secretary Herbert yesterday sent to the House an answer to the Cummings resolution calling for a statement of the details of the recent alleged violation by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. of the contracts with the United States for the manufacture of armor plate for the navy.

The Secretary's answer is long and very interesting, giving in detail the history of the progress and discovery of one of the most gigantic frauds known in our naval administration. A sketch of the most interesting portions of the Secretary's communication is

burgh, an attorney representing certain persons in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, of Pittsburgh, notice that these employes had in their pessession information which would be valuable to the government, relating to came un for hearing to day before Judge came un for hearing to day before Judge. be valuable to the government, relating to

Three of the employes and the attorney were curefully examined by the Secretary, who was satisfied their statements were not without foundation and determined upon a thorough investigation. They discovered no feeling of hestility toward the company; had not been engaged in the strike, and seemed to be influenced only by a desire to realize

The Attorney General found that the Department might contract with these men, and a contract was made agreeing to give them 25 per cent, of the money recovered in cons deration of the fact that they would, of course, be discharged, be black-listed, and that other employes from whom they would procure information would also lose their places. The Secretary says at this point:

choses the secretary says at this point:

"These men had been gathering information
for a long time and this they submitted to the
department in great detail. The allegations
were that the company's employee had failed to
temper armor evenly and properly; had pingged
and extremely developes which could have
probably caused a rejection of plates by the
government inepectors and had retreated, withent the knowledge of the inspectors, plates
which had occusiveled for bulliship test, so as
to make these plates better and tougher than
the group of plates represented by them."

The Secretary tells how the navai inspectors

The Secretary tells how the naval inspectors

original memoranda handed in by the heaters, which showed on their face in pencil marks that they had been altered. It was from these aftered and false statements, the informants said, that the statements were made up that were sent to the inspector. These original memoranda were supposed to have been destroyed, but they had been preserved and were sent to the department.

Capt, Sampson, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was acquainted with the facts developed, and calling to his aid Prof. Alger and Lieut, Ackerman, of the Ordnance Bureau, proceeded to make a thorough investigation. This investigation showed that the test

sustained the charges of the informatis. In a report to the Secretary the chief of ord-nance and his associates assessed damages sustained by the government at fifteen per cent, upon the amount of armor delivered to the Government and upon all premiums re-

ceived. The report continues

"Executive Massion. "Executive Mansion," WASHINTON, January 10, 1894.
"Hom, H. A. Heiserer, Secretary of the Navy;
"Dear Sur—I have examined with care the report of the board appointed by you to investigate the all-god irregularities in the construction of steel almor at the Carangie Steel and Itom mills and their assessment of the damage sustained by the government on account of deficiencies to the quality of the armor which was affected by such irregularities. I have also examined the colleges and documents which form the basis of the government a claim for damages.
"I am satisfied that a large portion of the armor supplied was not of the quality which

all reasonable beneat of the indenteness of the proofs obtained.

"It appears that the first irregularities of construction were discovered about the 3d day of Natember, 1932. On the 16th day of September, 1933, some intimation of such irregularities reached the managers of the company, and a letter is produced written by one of the superintendents, enjohing greater care in the preparation of the armer.

in my opinion and an arrangement of the government.

"Groven Cleveland." Mr. Frick was notified and came again to Washington, and a settlement was affected according to the terms of the agreement. The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, paid into the lank of Pittsburg, Pa., to the credit of the informants \$35,121, and it credited wouchers for armor furnished to the government with \$105,360, which vouchers are now on file in the department. No money what. on lile in the department. No money what-ever passed through the hands of the depart-

Colony on the Mosquito Reservation Claim

[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] Colon, March 26.—The American colony of the Mosquito reservation, through the United States consul, formally demands from the Nicaraguan commissioner, Senhor Lacayo, the formation of a provisional government, in which the American colony shall be represented. The Americans desire to form part of a council, which it is proposed shall have the power of naming public officials, organ-izing the police, making the laws, and creat-

ing courts.

The Americans also demand the withdrawal of the Nicaraguan troops and the autonomy of the Mosquito reservation. A delegation headed by the United States consul, Mr. B. B. Seal, and Mr. Samuel Weil, of Bluefields, should be now in Washington, with the view of placing the matter before the President of the United States. The British warship Canada is at this port awaiting a cable dispatch from the British admiralty, and is expected to return to Bluefields shortly.

### OPERATORS GAIN A VICTORY.

nion Pacific Grants Every Concessio

That Was Demanded. OMARA, Neb., March 26.-Judge Caldwell will not have to hear arguments by the Union Pacific telegraph operators in regard to wages, for the operators have compromised their case with the officials of the road. After the operators had gone over the schedule and rules Some time last September, Secretary Her-bert received from James H. Smith, of Pitts-ferred to President S. H. H. Clarke, and after

be valuable to the government, relating to frault then being perpetrated by certain employes of the company, which they would give to the government for a sufficient consideration.

The Secretary agreed, if the information should lead to the recovery of moneys from the company, to renumerate the informers from the sum recovered, but not to pay any expenses.

## NO HOPE FOR INSURGENTS.

Revolution in Southern Brazil Is Dying of Inanition.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.)

Rio DE JANEIRO, March 26.—As intimated yesterday by the representative in this city of the Associated Press, the government fleet in the bay here did not sail southward to-day, although orders had been issued for the vessels to do so. It is conjectured that the government has received information showing that the presence of the fleet is not required in the south, although the officials decline to make public any news they have received.

Christians of 1883.

In the objections to the depositions for defense both sides were even. Judge Bradley excluded several and expressed regret that he had not power to quash them all, because of their needless, obsecutive. Being a stannch Presbyterian, moreover, he suggested that the newspaper correspondents should expurgate their reports in the Interest of public morality. There was great interest yesterday to learn the decision of Judge Bradley upon the admissibility of depositions in the depositions for defense both sides were even. Judge Bradley excluded several and expressed regret that he had not power to quash them all, because of their needless, obsecutive, Being a stannch Presbyterian, moreover, he suggested that the rewards of their needless, descriptions for descriptions for the dense both sides were even. Judge Bradley excluded several and expressed regret that he had not power to quash them all, because of their needless, down the dense obsecutive and the presence of the depositions for descriptions to the depositions to the depositions to the depositions for description and expressed regret that he had not power to quash them all, because of their needless, description and the presence of the deposition to the depos [Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] make public any news they have received.

make public any news they have received.

They state, however, that they expect the revolutionary movement in the south will shortly die of inantition. It is apparent from the fact that the crews of the war vessels were engaged to-day in removing the torpedoes aboard of them that the government expects no navail battle. In fact, with the overwhelming naval force that the government would be able to pit against the insurgents a sea flight is beyond the range of probability.

The Sims-Edison torpedoes that were removed from the warships were taken to Fort Santa Cruze, at the entrance of the bay.

PATERSON, N. J., March 26.-The city is in holiday attire to-day, and gay uniformed soldiers and Free Masons are on the streets taking part in the laying of the corner-stone of the new city hall. Nearly all of the public

the new city hall. Nearly all of the public and private buildings are handsomely decorated with flags and bunting.

The parade started at 2 o'clock, and was reviewed at the city hall by Mayor Brun, the board of aldermen, and public officials. The corner-stone was laid by James M. Durand, grand master of the state, F. and A. M. Lewis Disable was the marshall of the state. A. Pinget was the marshal of the parade. Business was suspended in honor of the event. Ex-Senator Greggs delivered the

Luidlaw's Suit Against Sage. New York, March 26,-The work of getting a jury in the second trial in the suit of William R. Laidlaw to recover from Russell

Sage was begun in the supreme court. The plaintiff claims that Sage made a shield of him when Norcross threw down the bomb in Sage's office. At the first trial the court ordered a verdiet for the defendant on the ordered a verdet for the defendant on the ground that it was incumbent upon Laidlaw to show that he was removed from a place of safety by Sage. The general term decided against Sage and ordered a retrust All the candidates were put through a severe crossexamination as to their acquaintance with

DULUTH, Minn., March 26.-It is claimed here that the Biwabic mine on the Mesana range, which is probably the largest iron mine ever opened, has passed out of the control of the lessees who have developed it thus far, spending \$500,000 in stripping the ore body. The company owed the Rockefelier syndicate about \$100,000 on royalties for ore, a large part of which had not yet been mined, and a few minutes before the mine would have reverted to the Rockefellers the money was paid Tod, Stambaugh & Co., o Cleveland, under an arrangement for reim-bursement with the former lessees.

Boston's Unemployed Urge Petitions. Bosron, March 26 .- About fifty of the unemployed visited the State house this afternoon to present to the legislature a couple of petitions drafted at their meeting on the common yesterday. One asked that the proposed commission on the unemployed consist of five members instead of three, The second petition asis that the bill re-ported by this special committee on unem-ployed, authorizing the expenditure of \$500. 000 to construct railways and boulevards that

the unemployed be given work, be pushed through at once.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassa dor, had another long interview with Secretary Gresham yesterday in connection with Bering sea matters. There are evidences that the efforts which both parties have been making to arrive at a satisfactory agreement touching the regulation of the seal fisheries this season are likely to be crowned with success within the next ten days.

The Secretary of War has awarded a meda of honor to Major Gen. John C. Robinson,

retired, for most distinguished gallantry in the action at Laurel Hill, Va., near Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 1864. st. Elmo is beautifully located on the highest point between Washington and Alexandria, five miles from the former and two miles from the former and two miles from the latter, on the Washington and Alexandria and W. O. and W. R. R. The Mt. Vernon electric road borders it on the western boundary. This is a very important feature to homescekers and investors. Don't fail to read second page of this paper next Sunday.

### TALE OF GIGANTIC FRAUD AMERICAN RIGHTS DEMANDED. PUNCTURED BY OBJECTIONS

Both Sides Fight Over the Admittance of Depositions.

PROMINENT PEOPLE PRESENT

The Court Rules That the Plaintiff's Character and Maturity Are in Question-Many Anonymous Letters Received-Defendant Endeavors to Establish an Alibi.

Gen. Coxey's army of the commonweal has been no more successful in attracting to itself a miscellaneous aggregation of celebrities than was the Pollard-Breckinridge trial yesterday. In a front rew opposite the jury sat the Governor of Indiana and several members of his staff, who had come to Washington to see the sights, and gazed ecstatically upon the sliver beard of the Kentucky crater, newly cropped over Sunday, with expressions which betokened that they had not journeyed here in vain. Behind them was Capt, Philip King, of

the Princeton University baseball team, supported by his warriors. Further in the background was the usual mixed audience, with a select sprinkling of Congressmen, who come and go with every day of the trial. There were no ladies, because the sex is outlawed from the room, but after the court had adjourned two fashionably-attired women slipped in at a side door under the guidance of a bailiff and s tood for five minutes staring at Col. Breekinridge, where he sat in consul-

at Col. Breekinridge, where he sat in consul-tation with his lawyers, as children are accus-tomed to stare at the animals in a men ageric. These little accessories were the most strik-ing features of the day, for there were hours devoted to arid depositions which were in-tended to prove an aliti on certain dates when Miss Pollard had testified that the colonel was with her at night in Lexiagton and others casting a shadow of suspicion upon her maiden character. Perhaps the most inter-esting of the depositions was that from Alec Julian, the blind lover of Madeline Pollard, who flaured as substitute bussand in the mock who figured as substitute bushand in the mock marriage at Squire Tinsley's house on the Christmas of 1883.

character of Madeline Pollard, which the Breckinridge forces had offered, and to which the paintiff opposed numerous objections. Begarding the sweeping denial of the right to take any deposition de bene esse under the act of Congress creating the court the judge said that the judicini act of 1879 cenferred the right in broad terms upon any party to any civil act in any court of the United States, and the fact that the court had always maintained that right would justify him in continuing to enforce it until a higher court overruled the practice.

see, fight is beyond the range of probability. The Sims-Edison torpedoes that were removed from the warships were taken to Fort Santa Cruze, at the entrance of the bay.

Trouble Feared at Alliance.

Alliance, Ohio, March 26.—The Coxey crowd is due at noon to-morrow and the excitement here is unaccountable. There are many people who sympathize with Coxey, and the army will be largely re-inforced. Several consignments of food arrived from country villages near here to-day.

There is an anxiety about the possibility of the serious concerning a woman who had introduced him to Miss Poliard. He said that he did not want to give away a married woman, then persisted that he that fit appeared that instead of refusing to answer it seemed that the man did not kpow of was lying.

He continued saying that while the direct examination of the witness had brought out nothing derogatory to the plaintiff, he had refused to answer a question whether he had

the entire group.

The informants stated that some of these plates, after they were scheeted by the inspector at the weris, had been screetly and without the knowledge of the government inspector re-treated at night, that is, reambetter and tougher than the group of plates of which they were supposed to be the least resisting.

The informants stated that under the direction of Superintendents Schwah, Corey and Cline the statement's as to a nameding, etc., furnished to the government inspector were, in many eases, faise, and they submitted many original memoranda handed in bytho heaters, which showed on their face in peacetim arks that they had been altered. It was found in the group of the whole business at the state of the continued and re-tempered to a six of the plantiff, the judge cound not see, since from the pretext of going to a continued, saying that while the direct examination of the witness had brought on any will be largely re-inforced. Several consignments of food arrived from and the army will be largely re-inforced. Several consignments of food arrived from and the army will be largely re-inforced. Several consignments of food arrived from and the army will be largely re-inforced. Several consignments of food arrived from and the army will be largely re-inforced. Several consignments of food arrived from and the army will be largely re-inforced. Several consignments of food arrived from and the army will be largely re-inforced. Several consignments of food arrived from and the army will be largely re-inforced. Several consignments of food arrived from and the witness had brough on white high the direct examination of the witness had brough to answer a question whether he had a row in the ranks have said that the men in the ranks have said that the men in the ranks have said the witness had brough to the plantiff, he had re-faste were talking about matrimony, and solicet he could have had in refusing to answer well along the ranks in the men in the ranks have said the witness had brough to answer the witness admitted himself to be,

The deposition of one Kantinan was also admitted, but the Judge spoke sharply of these last two, saying that they were utterly unfit to be read before a court, that he would gladly exclude them if he could, and expressing the hope that the counsel would see fit to omit the disgracefully obscene matter is

them.

He sustained the objections which hall been made to the depositions of John O'Toole, Dr. Green, and Dr. Lewis, that they were based on hearsay. Dr. Lewis is the physician who testifled that Col. Swope, the late Republican caudidate for Congress in the Lexington district, had asked him to perform an abortion troop a Miss Pollard.

triet, had asked him to perform an abortion upon a Miss Pollard.

The depositions of a Mrs. Miller and of Rossell, who had been engaged to Miss Pollard while she was in the Wesleyan Institute, were admited, the judge commenting that the plaintiff had placed her character and her maturity in a measure in question by that clause of the declaration which averred that she had been seduced, and that she was a mere girl when Col. Breckinridge mether.

Each side filed objections to the rulings

Each side filed objections to the rulings against it. Then Judge Bradley made a few remarks in the interest of public morality, as

he said:

"The court has been deluged with anonymous letters in this case," he began, "It is said that any one who would write an anonymous letter should not expect to have any notice taken of them and would do almost anything mean. Some of these letters, however, seem to come from females and to be dictated by good motives."

Many of them referred to the publication of details of the trial, and, while the court could

details of the trial, and, while the court could exercise no emsorship over the press, ne sug-gested that papers should omit the improper details, as he thought some of these details, it published, would subject the papers to exclu-sion from the mails as obserge matter. More-over, it was slinost a calamity to the city of Washington and to Washington and to the country at large that such matter be carried broadcast into its

homes.

These preliminaries having been finished,
Attorney Stoll proceeded to read the deposition of Joseph C. Bailey, clerk of the Woodford County Circuit Court at Versailles, Ky.

From the records of the court he cierk had
testifled that in 1884 there were indictments for murder against Ollie and R. P. Brown and that Col. Breekinridge had been one of the defending attorneys. It appeared that the trial was in progress on August 5, the day upon which Miss Pollard had testified that the colonel took her to the house of Sarah Guess in Lexington; also on August 12, 13 and 16.

and 16.

The cross-examination of the clerk, read by young Attorney Farrell, of Lexington, developed the further information that during this trial Col. Breekinridge had frequently driven over from Lexington, returning at night, and sometimes bringing his wife. He had attended the whole trial of Oille Brown, although some of the lawyers had not.

One of the Lexington lawyers, Edward M. Wallace, who had been associated with Col. Breekinridge in the defense of Oille D. Brown, had deposed that the colonel was present throughout the trial arguing the case and examining the witnesses, and his statement was read. Next came the deposition of Judge Rodney Hagart, who had been associated with Col. Breekinridge as counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohlo railroad in cases tried in August, 1884.

The deposition of Judge Jerry R. Morton to prove that the defendant was in Jessamine county, Ky., from August 27 to August 30, 1884, was read, and the cross-examination showed that the town was an hour and a half by railroad from Lexington. Judge Joseph D. Hunt's affidavit correctorated that of Mr. Hogart, and Theo, David, clerk of the court,

Hogart, and Theo. David, clerk of the court

deposed that Col. Breekinridge had voted in Lexington August 4, 1884, and W. S. Marsh corroborated his testimony. Nat L. Bronaugh, a lawyer, added his testimony that Col. Breckinridge had been in the Jessamine county court from August 27 to 30, 1884, but could not say where he (Col. Breekinridge) passed his nights during that time.

inridge had been in the Jessamine county court from August 27 to 30, 1834, but could not say where he (Col. Breekinridge) passed his nights during that time.

Joseph S. Kain, the proprietor of the Clacedon hotel in Lexington, deposed that Col. Breekinridge and members of his family had stopped at the Phenix hotel, as it was then called, in 1887. Incidentally the hotel man recalled an argument in which Col. Breekinridge had made the accusation that he was being gouged out of \$4\$, and the recollection of the controversy caused the Congressman's shoulders to shake with laughter.

After the noon recess a deposition by James A. Ely, once clerk of the circuit court of Fayette county, who remembered that Col. Breekinridge had been engaged in a case on November 22, 23 and 24, 1887, and at the unveiling of a statue of John C. Breekinridge at Lexington on September 6, 1887.

The deposition of Sister Marie Hyacinthe, who was 74 years old, and said that her memory was very bad, showed that she could not remember that Madeline Pollard had attended the Notre Dame convent at Reading, Ohio, of which the sister had been superior in 1883.

From the records of the convent, which were shown to her, she recollected Miss Pollard, The deposition of William G. Wood, of Lexington, a carpenter, was one of those admitted by the court, subject to specific objections. In the tall of 1892, while at the house of Mrs. Keen, who pastured some stock for him, he had Seen introduced to Madeline Pollard, who played for him on the plano. When he started to leave the young lady called him back. Afterward he called on her nearly every Sunday for some time. Two months after they were engaged to be married. "She told me she loved me and all that," was the remark of the deponent.

"When we came to fix the time, I told her I could not take her on a trip to Europe as I had promised her, because I was broke. She went mad, threw my ring at me and ran upstairs. She said that I was rich, insinutting that I had not told her the truth when I said I was poor. I

that I had not told her the truth when I said I was poor. I went back the next Sunday, but she would not see me."

"How old was she?" was the question.

"Well, I couldn't say."

"Was she a child or a woman?"

"I should say she was a young woman. She never would tell her age."

The engagement ring had the initials of himself and Miss Pollard engraved on it. The question whether he had ever talked about Miss Pollard with James Rhodes was objected to, and all that conversation was ruled out.

In the cross-examination the deponent said

In the cross-examination the deponent said In the cross-examination the deponent said that Miss Pollard seemed at that time to be a nice, virtuous girl, and he had heard noth-ing against ner. His brothers had objected to the proposed maariage, threatening to keep property away from him, and he had gone to see her that night in question intend-ing to break the engagement.

gone to see her that hight in question intend-ing to break the engagement.

"You were in love with the girl, were you not?" he had been asked.

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"And would have married her but for the

intolerance of your brothers? "Yes, sir."

The announcement by Attorney Stoll that he would read the deposition of Alsek Julian created a sensation, Julian stated that he was years old, had always lived in Bridgeport, Ky., became blind in August, 1882, and had known Miss Pollard three or four years before that. He said:

"She was a young lady the first time I met her; must have been 15 or 16 years old, and was receiving visits from young men. That's

was receiving visits from young men. That's how I came to know her."

"Where did you spend the night of December 24, 1882?

"At Squire Tinsley's, about a quarter of a mile from Graffensbury."

"Christmas morning did they have any-

thing to drink?

thing to drink?"

"All they asked me to have was Tom and
Jerry. I understand they had eggnog."

"Who were they?"

"Squire Tinsley and his family and Madie,
Madeline Pollard."

there and sat down on the bed."
Squire Tinsies's eldest daughter had discovered the absence of the two and came bounding upstairs. While relating how he had once before that kissed Madeline Pollard the witness had been asked if he put his hand on her, and replied:
"I suppose if I was kissing her I must have just naturally had my hands on her. I suppose I did."

pose I did."
At the time of the mock marriage he thought Miss Pollard was about 18 years old.
The reading of a question whether he had ever taken a ride with a Mr. Roche to Lexever taken a the winn a Mr. Roche to Lex-ington was objected to by Mr. Wilson, but was permitted. While counsel were sparring over it a sensation was created by the en-trance of Gov. Matthews of Indiana and sev-eral of his staff, who were given conspicuous seats in the courtroom.

Judge Bradley remarked that there were several passages of the deposition which

everal passages of the deposition which plaintiff's attorneys replied that the easiest way was to read them.

It was developed that Julian had driven up to see Miss Pollard at her request, but the bearing of his visit upon the case did not

Here came questions about the contents of

sent to him.

Mr. Julian, on crosss examination, mani-

Mr. Julian, on crosss examination, manifested a decided disficilination to explain how he had lost his eyesight. A friend who was going to take his girl to the fair requested Julian to carry his revolver, which he had done, he finally explained. Had gone to Shelbyville to the fair, took several drinks before dinner, bought a pint of whisky, broke the shaft of his buggy against a tree, and when a "nigger" offered to fix it accepted the offer, but thinking to have some fun with the nigger drew the pistol and pointed at him. oner, but tanking to have some an with the nigger drew the pistol and pointed at him. The nigger had jumped behind the horse, shouting "Don't shoot, boss," whereupon Julian thinking one load had been fired at a dog shot himself in fun and lost his sight, "It was loaded," was his explanation. "I was just drunk, and lost my sight that way, that s all."

that sall."

Everything that Miss Pollard had done at that marrying at Squire Tinsley's, he explained, was because of the intoxicants she had taken. Apart from that incident, he considered has a part from that incident, sidered her as nice a girl as he had eve

known; her conduct was that of a chaste and modest young woman. He had kissed her just as he would kiss and part is a conduction of the court and bad kissed many women. At this point the court adjourned.

Forged Whisky Receipts. LEXINGTON, Ky., March 26.-Develop

ments in the fogeries of W. H. Headley show that the Covington distillers, Creighton & Crigler, gave notes for a large amount of forzed receipts upon which Headley had realized. Another lot of receipts has been found to be duplicated, so that the total reaches startling proportions. In the case of one lot of 600 barrels three sets of receipts were sold.

Died in a Barber Shop. the Dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, says Lieut, John Alexander, a West Pointer and military instructor at Wilberforce Academy, died suddenly in Coates' barber shop while being shaved to-day.

Ask for a Receiver.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.-A petition nade by a committee representing about \$2,000,000 of the \$8,000,000 bonds of the Savannah and Western railroad to remove H. M. Comer as receiver of that road was heard here to-day.

100 lots will absolutely be given away to build-ers at St. Elmo, beside free raifroad transporta-tion to and from W. shington for one year to the head of each family building and residing on this property. Bon't fail to read the second page of this paper next Sunday.

The Claimed Enlistments Are Two Hundred and Fifty-Rumored Robbery By Three of the Recruits-The Cold Weather Diminished the Ardor of Many Soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Ohio, March 26 .- But seventytwo of Coxey's commonwealers had the courage to march away from Canton this afternoon in the face of the wintry biast that was blowing at the time set for the start. The band deserted at that point also, and that took much of the spirit out of the soldiers. The march from Canton to this place. through two inches of snow and in a temperature twenty degrees above zero, was anything but a pleasant experience for the thinly clad wanderers who had imagined that the entire trip to Washington would be a sort of Springtime frolic. Fifty tramps were picked

up between Canton and this place, and when the army went into camp to-night it num-bered 122 men aside from the officers. The claimed enlistments are 250. Much robe canned emistments are 230. Much excitement was created to-day by the announcement that three of the tramps had robbed a man named John Ruegg of a watch and \$10. This was the first attempt at law-lessness, but no arrests were made.

WILL KILL THE FATTED CALF. Economy, Pa., Prepared to Royally Re-

ceive Coxey and His Army. PITTSBURO, Pa., March 26 -- Coxey and his army of the commonweal will get a royal reception when they strike quaint old Economy, Pa., if they ever get that far on their way to

Washington, This was decided on to-day by the board of trustees of the Harmony society. A wagonload of potatoes, several hundred loaves of bread, and a lot of good old-fashioned ginger caltes, such only as can be found at Economy, have been set aside for the army of peace. Further, it has been settled that a steer is to

Further, it has been settled that a steer is to be slaughtered, dressed, and cooked on the hillside when the Buckeye Quixote and his followers approach the village.

A member of the board says: "Trustee Duss met Coxey last week and extended an invitation to the commonweal to dine there. During the conversation Mr. Duss asked Coxey if he was going to march his men from Washington back to Massillon if his mission falled.

falled,
"March them back? said Coxey in astonishment, "not by a jug full. I will get on a train and come home myself, but the army must get home as best it can. To my mind this is the worst feature of the expedition.

When the army breaks camp in Washington the men will start home in gangs. It will be simply a case of foraging all the way. They will do no more harm coming home than they will do on the way to Washington."

# AT THE LOCAL HEADQUARTERS.

Col. Redstone Tells of the Preparations for the Coming of the Army.

The latest information at Coxey headquarters in this city, in charge of Col. Redstone, indicates considerable progress in the preparations of the local groups. Col. Redstone stated late yesterday that 200 groups of from five to fifteen are already being formed in Washington, although he declined to mention any names of "organizers,"

Several groups are also in process of enlistment in Alexandria. The colonel claims five or six groups among the employes of the capitol, nearly all of who he says are clerks. Authority to form groups is being given every day, but no list is kept of them, as this it is deemed unnecessary. They are expected to persont themselves at the proper time.

Mr. Charles E. Monroe has volunteered to net as secretary of the bureau in this city, and he, Col. Redstone and a messenger com-

and he, Col. Redstone and a messenger complete the corps in the headquarters, corner of Pennsyivania avenue and Four-and-a-half street. The use of the hall is given gratis, and Mr. Monroe states that at least half a dozen merchants in the immediate neighborhood had volunteered aid in different ways. He refused positively, however, to give any names, and inquiry in the neighborhood failed to locate any friends of the project.

Two or three people interested in the scheme were at headquarters in the afternoon with suggestions, but Col. Redstone declined aid, and stated that plans were so well formu-

aid, and stated that plans were so well formu lyted that such assistance was unnecessary.

When the proper time comes offers of aid
may be accepted, although Col, Redstone
emphatically declared that no subscription
list would be started.

No further details of the encampment here

No further details of the encampment here have been arranged. A corps of engineers are preceding the army and will be in Wash-ington five days in advance to arrange a site. Food will be brought as far as possible, but considerable aid is expected in this city.

considerable and is expected in this city.

Col. Redstone, when questioned about probable action on the part of the police, declared that such action was unlikely. He does not that such action was unlikely. He does not entertain a high opinion of Major Moore, and said with a smile that public officials were sometimes deposed on very short notice. He did not have any better opinion of the District

and not have any better opinion of the District Attorney's office. But concerning these de-tails he will make arrangements later, as he does not apprehend much trouble.

Only one bulletin has been received at headquarters concerning the progress of the army. That one came by mail and was from Col. Browne, that the army was doing well considering the weather, and closed by say-Col. Browne, that the army was doing well considering the weather, and closed by saying, "We shall succeed fully." Col. Redstone does not expect any messages now until Wednesday, and says he would not open any if he received them until that time.

Concerning the story of the army in the city Col. Redstone had little to say. It depended on Congress. It might be only an hour. One of his advisers thought that was a very short time, but the colonel did not think so.

think so.

The press, Col. Redstone declared, was not sufficiently favorable to the movement to make him willing to give out many bulletins. He thought the press was endeavoring to suppress the movement.

While The Times representative was at headquarters alarge makage was received.

While This Trims representative was at headquarters a large package was received from Adams' Express Company addressed to Col. Redstone, as being from Gen. Obxey. When opened it was found to contain circulars addressed to each Senator and member of Congress, contained three inclosures—the map of the route, a picturesque allegorical representation, evidently the work of Carl Browne, and a petition blank. These will be distributed through the congressional post office this motning by Col. Redstone. Must Walk or Pay Their Fares. DESVER, Colo., March 26 .- "Gen." Hamil-

ton's contingent of Coxey's army will have to walk out of town unless they pay their fares. It was announced last night that the Santa Fe would be called upon to furnish a train for the pilgrims. At the Santa Fe office it was said to-day that the company had refused to furnish a train to the California divis-ion of the army and would undoubtedly ro-peat its refusal should the Denver contingent make its promised demand. The other roads will also decline to give free transportation.

Call for Relief for Coxey.

CANTON, Ohio, March 26,-Local Populists held a meeting and issued a proclamation to the people of the commonweal. It is addressed to the "common people of the United States." It says the Shylocks are doing all they can to crush Coxey and ruin him finan-

We will run two grand excursions to St. Elmert Monday. Read second page of Sunday apor. WOOD, HARMON & CO.,

COXEY MARCH NO FROLIC cially by closing in on him for payment of some of his obligations and seeking to divert attention from his real purpose of relieving the distress and suffering of the common people. It says when Governor McKinley was in distress the plutocrats contributed to his relief. The common people should now come to the relief of their benefactor and contribute in such sums as they can, no matter how small. The paper is signed by J. J. Ashenhurst, candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket in 1891; Allen Cook, a local enthusiast; H. W. Keerch, and Dr. Kirby.

COXEY'S LETTER TO STEWART.

Says He Would Demonetize Gold as Well CANTON, Ohio, March 26.—Before leaving

here Mr. Coxey gave out the following

answer to Senator Stewart:

answer to Senator Stewart:

I have seen your letter addressed "General" Coxey, I am not a general, I am simply the president of the J. S. Coxey Good Roads association of the United States and ex-officio of the commonweal of Christ. I am not heading an stray, no matter how much a subsidized press, at the dictation of the money power, tries to make this apparent, and all the epithets nuried at us as being anarchists or a mob get more weight from ill-advised admissions by our friends than all else besides. The warfare of the silver men against gold and bonds under your leadership in the United States Senate was magnificent. Dispatches state that even the President of the United States is engaged in a deal with Wall street to yet othe Bland bill in the sole interest of gold. So the die is cast.

States is engaged in a deal with Wall street to veto the Bland bill in the sole interest of gold. So the die is east.

We shall march out peaceably, and depend upon the outpouring of a peaceful people to defend us from Finkertons, either as pelicemen, militiamen. United States soldiers, or petty party politicians. This is a mon-partisan movement, and he who is not with us gis against us. There is no room for neutral ground, and a house divided against itself cannot stand is as true ic-day as when originally uttered and used in the dark days of the civil war by Abraham Lincoln, the father of the legal tender.

Following in his footsteps, we seek to dethrone gold, as our forefathers did King George in 1776, and once more have legal-tender money, such as would be circulated if the two Coxey bills are passed. Now we have followed your lendership, advocating the bill for the unlimited columpe of sliver as money, and if we are to judge of the sliver men by you, looked upon as you are as their mouthplees, your attitude in slightling this movement as folly, and has placed you and sliver men as our common eveny, gold.

Thus the Rubicon has been crossed by the sliver forces, and we cannot failer. The flat must go forth now, demonstization of gold as well as sliver.

(Signed) J. S. COREY.

BROWNE REPLIES TO STEWART. Calls on Him to Do His Duty When the

Army Comes Here. CANTON, Ohio, March 26.-Among some of the things that made Chief Marshal Browne angry to-day was the letter address by Senator Stewart to General Coxey. Browne scratched his head for some time, and then penned the following letter:

penned the following letter:

CAMP LEXINGTON, March 25, 1894.

The Telegraph Report of your letter to General Coxey has been seen by the undersigned and permit me to say that you have builded up a straw man and have proceeded to demotish it and what good you have done for the cause of human right. Long ago my suspicions have been aroused by the attitude of several men. The rich silver mine owners. I believe that most of the interests in the people, the majority of them, has and was to use the people to put up a silver throne instead of a golden one and so have feared the Greeks even when bearing presents.

of them, has and was to use the people to put up a sliver throne iostead of a golden one and so have feared the Greeks even when bearing presents.

This attitude in the Chicago bi-metailism convention was shown strongly in the context made by me to get the word land inserted in the resolution as a basis for money as well as gold and sliver, and when it was done by voice of the convention the officers of the League failed to make the correction in giving it out officially for publication. For years and years we thoroughly understand, or think we understand, the evils that you so masterly portrayed in your lotter have been trying to get the people to rally at the polis and wipe out, and we believe that they would at each succeeding election for years past, but they did not and after the election or ides of November still are in the same fix because of political beodleism and many power so as to obtain the pools in counting us our, hence the enly resort left to exercise that power.

Other congressmen and canature besides the democratis and republicans for some season dont fully grasp, that it is, that the sovereign people have the inherent right to tell their servants what they want, and so we are not coming as an army and this one of the appellation "General" to Mr. Coxey by you is out of place. We come to bring peace and not wan. We are now reinforced by millions of unemployed, and the wealth producers of the Nation. In this laudible move we stand on the proposition that the constitution of U. S. is the charter of our liberty, and that guarantees us the right of peaceanle procession and peace and not wan. We are now reinforced by millions of unemployed, and the wealth producers of the Nation. In this laudible move we stand on the proposition that the constitution of U. S. is the charter of our liberty, and that guarantees us the right of peaceanle procession and peace and not wan played, and the wealth producers of the Nation in spire us with nope that the Senate and congressmen of the united States will do thei

Brother Coxey's that will bring peace and perity.

And we trust that you. Sir will be found like a soldier at his peat to do your duty, and to cast your ballet for both of these bills that will be entering wedge of the kingdom of Heaven at hand and the whole people will appliand our act in those werds of "Glory to Ged is the highest peace on earth, good will to all men" for it will eventually bring co-operation of Heaven here on earth.

Cakt Browne.

earth. Cart Buowne.
Notwithstanding the apparent success of
Coxey's plan, the army will hardly last more
than two more days unless the weather moderates. At present there is reason to be apprehensive that the men now here will revenge themselves on Carl Browne, against whom

they are all very bitter.

Dallas Will Send Recruits. Dallas, Tex., March 26.-A local group of twenty or more men has been organized to join Coxey's commonweal army. They are to start from Dallas for Washington via Shreveport and Vicksburg next Monday or point east of Vicksburg about April 15. They are under command of Capt. Allen Foster, late of Mississippi. A supply of rations, shoes, blankets, etc., is being accumulated, and the command when it leaves Dallas is expected to number at least a hundred

Joking with Col. Lamont. daily, begging, suggesting and demanding that the Secretary of War provide an abundant supply of rations for the various sections

of the Coxey commonweal army that have de-signs upon Washington and the peace of mind of Congress.

These letters came from all quarters, but their destination is the same—the depart-mental waste basket—for they show evidence

of being the productions of cranks or would-be practical jokers.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., March 26,-What will undoubtedly prove to be a feud equal to that of the Hatfield-McCoy has just been innugurated at Thacker, W. Va., a mountain bamlet fourteen miles east of this place. W. S. Ferrel, an extensive coal land owner and merchant of Thacker, was called from his residence at midnight and shot. His death is ex-

A dispatch from St. Louis to Chief Hazen, of the secret service bureau, says that Charles E. Kyle, postmaster at Bolton, Iil., and George

E. Gootsell, of St. Louis, have been arrested for conspiring to defraud the government in the matter of canceling Columbian stamps, Yale Wins Again, CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 26,-The Uni versity of Virginia suffered its second defeat at the hands of the Yale boys here this afterneon by a score of 13 to 11. At the end of the seventh inning the score stood 10 to 7 in favor of the home steam. Both teams batted well, Eatteries-Yale, Fenbeaux and Greenway; University of Virginia, Parker and Neison.

Clarence Woodruff Surrenders. Ciarence Woodruff, who so cruelly beat hi two infant children some weeks ago, returned to Washington yesterday and gave himself up to the police. The children are still in the hospital.

We will run two grand excursions to St. Einext Monday. Read second page of Sunday saper. WOOD, BARMON & CO., 525 Thirteenth street northwest.

# MAKING FULL RESTITUTION

Pormer Union Pacific Directors May Have to Empty Their Pockets.

BOATNER'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Congress Will Have Shortly to Decide Whether the Judiciary or the Pacific Bailway Committee Shall Have Charge of This Important Railroad Legislation.

It begins to look as though the directors who looted the treasury of the Union Pacific railway of vast sums of money in the shape of stocks and bonds issued to them will have to disgorge. At least that is the determination of Mr. Bontner, of Louisiana, of the House Judiciary Committee. The real facts are that by the action of the directors the road has been placed in such a crippled condition that it cannot repay the money loaned by the govtution from them to the road is, in Mr. Boatper's oninion, the best way to secure the sum

owing the government, The House Judiciary Committee is, therefore, awaiting with interest the decision of the House on the motion which Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, will make, to have the question of the collection of the debt due the government by the Pacific railways referred to the Pacific Railway Committee, of which Mr. Reilly is chairman. That will settle the first step in Mr. Boatner's effort to secure the protection of the claim of the United States against the great western roads which have

received government aid. The settlement of the committee in cases where there is a dispute regarding the proper committee to consider a bill rests with the House. The Judiciary Committee thinks the task belongs to them as the law committee of the House, inasmuch as the question will not be a matter of arranging for payments with the roads in accordance with legislation althe roads in accordance with legislation al-ready secured, but rather to devise some method for putting the roads in a position to meet their obligations to the government which will shortly fall due. Mr. Boatner is hopeful of obtaining a vote from the House referring the question to his committee. Two acts have been passed by Congress, one in 1873, the other in 1878, with the idea of securing gradual resonant of grinted and

securing gradual repayment of principal and interest due the government. The first pro-vided that 5 per cent. and the latter that 25 per cent. of the earnings of the Pacific roads should be paid to the government in liquida-tion of the debt. As a matter of fact this pay-cent has been defined on. If the ment has been defaulted on. If the govern-ment cannot collect the debt from the roads owing to the crippled condition in which they have been placed by reason of the conduct of former directors, it is very evident that only by obtaining restitution from them can the government debt ever be secured and util-mately paid. When the Union Pacific road was formed by the consolidation with the Kansas Pacific and other lines, the then di-rectors, chief of whom was the late Jay Gould, bought large amounts of the depreciated stocks and bends of these small companies, obtaining in return stock and bonds of the

stocks and bonds of these small companies, obtaining in return stock and bonds of the Union Pacific, which were worth quite or nearly par. It is estimated that \$24,000,000 was thus paid out for the Kansas Pacific in excess of its value.

By this and similar operations the directors so weighed down the Union Pacific with interest charges that it has been impossible for that road to obey the laws of 1873 and 1878.

Mr. Boatner's resolution is, therefore, in the nature of a creditor's bill to compel an accounting from those of the former Union Pacific directors who participated in wrecking that property. When the question is settled with reference to the Union Pacific, it is Mr. Boatner's intention to make similar efforts to secure the debts owing by the other Pacific roads.

When the roads are thus placed in a condition to repay the debt, Mr. Boatner proposes

tion to repay the debt, Mr. Boatner proposes that the government shall be secured by the that the government shall be secured by the roads, although he favors a reasonable extension of time for the payment.

If the movement succeeds, it will settle once and for all a question of great interest for the

to accomplish something for the past twenty Striking Moulders at South Norwalk. SOUTH NORWALK, CORR., March 26.—The striking moulders at the Lockwood Manufacturing Company's foundry did not return facturing Company's foundry did not return to work, and a lockout has been declared by the company. A few men in other depart-ments are at work, and they will be given em-ployment for a few days. The company em-ploys 400 men, but the moulders' strike affects all departments, and if the trouble is not settled the entire works will be closed. Dur-ing the last summer when business was dall the company paid regular wages on reduced time. When work revived two weeks ago wages were reduced and the strike resulted.

EXERER, N. H., March 26,-The employes of the Swampscott Machine Company, of South Newmarket, have applied to the su-South Newmarket, have applied to the supreme court for the appointment of a receiver for the company in an effort to secure \$5,200 in wages several months overdue. The workmen allege that the business is being conducted at a loss, and that its assets will not pay more than half of the indebtedness. They are also trying to force the company into solvency, and have petitioned the probate court for the appointment of an assignee.

Her Clothing Caught Fire. Mrs. Lizzie Parker was almost fatally burned at her home, 674 Eim street northwest, yesterday about noon. She was busy oking dinner, when her apron caught fire from the open grate. Her clothing took fire immediately and she ran into the street, Neighbors gathered around her and put out the fire, Mrs. Parker was removed to the Freedmen's Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition, the burns being very se-

vere. STOUGHTON, Mass., March 26.—Henry Myers, aged 15, was shot and probably fatally wounded by George Mackintosh, a companion, at Canton Cave yesterday afternoon, The boys, with three others, were playing robbers and Mackintosh pointed a revolver at Myers and pulled the trigger, not knowing that the weapon was loaded. Mackintosh was locked up, and while nearly crazed with grief, attempted suicide.

Kanawha Miners Resume Work. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 26 .- All the niners of the Kanawha Valley resumed work to-day. About 5,000 men are now employed, There is no trace of the recent bloody dis ances left here.

Killed for Insulting Women Sas Francisco, Cal., March 26.-James Gilday, a plumber, was killed by a blow from the fist of an unknown man on Market street to-day. Gilday had addressed two women, and their male companion sought to punish him, with the result stated.

Four Hunters Drowned. HOLLAND, Mich., March 26, -Saturday night Eugene McVay, Charles Patre, and two other men left here in a boat to camp out and hunt

on Sunday. The boat and outfit has been found on shore, and there is no doubt that the four men were drowned. Corcoran Cadet Corps' Hop. Corcoran Cadet Corps will give its

twenty-fifth complimentary hop at the Na-tional Rifles armory next Tuesday evening.

The second page of this paper next Sunda